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fellow countrymen unanimously think that a man ought to be hanged, and manslaughter is a crime for which such a jury think he ought not to be hanged, but to receive some lesser degree of punishment. Only so are the dry bones of *malice prepense* articulated into a working system, yet how seldom are we presented with anything more than the bones.

EDGAR N. DURFEE.

THE LAW OF ELECTRICITY, by Arthur F. Curtis of the New York Bar, Albany, N. Y. Matthew Bender & Co., 1915; pp. lxxxiv, 1033.

The author realizes that he is not dealing with any recognized branch of jurisprudence. Rather he follows the legal problems arising by reason of the use of electricity through many branches of the law, such as contracts, torts, corporations, municipal corporations and many others. The fundamental principles of these subjects are largely assumed, except as they may find special application in cases involving or growing out of the use of electricity. In this manner the author undertakes to include discussion of electrolysis, electrical injuries, powers, duties and regulation of electrical companies, eminent domain, taxation, electrical contracts, municipal ownership, abutting owners, interference with currents, injuries to appliances, conduits, street railways, master and servant and evidence. As possibly more than half of the decisions have been rendered in the last ten years, the timeliness of a collection and discussion of these cases in a single volume is apparent. The work covers the decisions of the United States, England and Canada.

EDWIN C. GODDARD.